

THE Anti-Slavery Reporter.

Published under the sanction of the
British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

Series 4. { Double }
Vol. VII., No. 2. { Number. } MARCH & APRIL, 1887.

{ PRICE 6d., POST FREE.
{ GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICES OF THE SOCIETY,

55, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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The Anti-Slavery Reporter.

The Slave Trade in Morocco.

ADDRESS TO THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO

FROM

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

FORTY-FOUR years ago, the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY endeavoured to present an Address to the SULTAN OF MOROCCO, protesting against the Slave-trade in his dominions. The Address was entrusted to the celebrated traveller, JAMES RICHARDSON, who carried it as far as Mogador, but was unable to take it further, because the Governor of that town refused to allow the Address to be forwarded, as, if he did so, "he would himself have his tongue cut off from the roof of his mouth."

After this abortive attempt, no steps have been taken by the Society to communicate with His Shereefian Majesty, until a few weeks ago, when advantage was taken of the journey of Mr. DONALD MACKENZIE to the Court of Morocco, to forward an Arabic copy of the subjoined short Memorial. Mr. MACKENZIE has kindly offered to present the Address, if possible, and we understand that His Excellency, Mr. KIRBY GREEN, who is now on his way to pay an official visit to the SULTAN, will give his cordial support to the prayer contained in the Memorial, although etiquette prevented him from presenting it himself.

TO HIS SHEREEFIAN MAJESTY, MULEY EL HASSAN, SULTAN OF MOROCCO,
May it please your Highness,

We are all the servants of GOD, the FATHER of Mussulmans, Christians, Jews, and of all the nations of the earth, of whatever colour or race

and, therefore, the great ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, of London, whose powerful Protector and Patron is the PRINCE OF WALES (eldest son of the QUEEN of the British Empire, and ruler over many millions of Mussulmans), now desires to address your Highness on behalf of all those Slaves, of whatever nationality, who are in bondage in the Shereefian dominions.

Several Mussulman nations have recognised that the Slave-Trade, as it has long been carried on in Africa, is contrary to the commands of the PROPHET contained in the Koran.

It is true that the existence of Slavery is recognised by MAHOMET, but only of captives taken in war, and the PROPHET earnestly enjoins good treatment of all Slaves, and recommends that they should be set free as an act specially pleasing in the sight of Heaven. The Koran, moreover, does not sanction the separation of husband from wife, and of children from their parents, as is now too often done in the Slave-markets of Morocco, whilst the cruel mutilation of boys for hareem purposes, so extensively carried on in the dominions of your Highness, is a crime against GOD and man, which the Koran does not justify.

The ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY therefore embraces the opportunity presented by the journey of their friend, Mr. DONALD MACKENZIE, to the Shereefian Court, to ask him to present to your Highness its petition on behalf of the Slaves in that great Empire, and its earnest prayer that your Highness will prevent your subjects from carrying on the Slave-Trade, and will forbid the separation of families in all the Slave-markets of Morocco, as well as the cruel and disgraceful mutilation of children which now exists. In the present day, when the light of civilisation is spreading over all the earth, the dark deeds, so long wrought in secret upon the helpless natives of Africa, are made known to the whole world, with a swiftness and certainty almost inconceivable, and if Morocco is to take that position amongst the nations of the earth, to which her former history and her vast resources entitle her, her rulers must learn to govern the people committed to their charge with justice and moderation.

Deeds of cruelty, whether wrought upon the persons of Slaves, or upon poor and defenceless subjects of any Sovereign, re-act in a tenfold manner upon the Government which permits such injustice, and take away from the nation that strength which alone can enable her to prosper, or even to exist.

The rulers of the Mohammedan countries of Turkey, Egypt, Tunis, and Zanzibar, have made treaties with Great Britain, pledging themselves to stop the Slave-Trade in their dominions, both on shore and at sea, and the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY trusts that the day is not far distant when Morocco also shall enter into a similar alliance for the abolition of the nefarious traffic in human beings.

That this petition may receive the favourable consideration of your Highness, and, under the guidance of the All-merciful God, you may long be enabled to rule with justice and moderation over a grateful and prosperous people, is the prayer of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

EDMUND STURGE, *Chairman.*

55, New Broad Street,
London, E.C., *March 10th, 1887.*

CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Secretary.*

The Corvée in Egypt.

THE following memorial on this subject has been forwarded to the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G.:—

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G., &C., &C.,
HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN
AFFAIRS.

MY LORD,

At a meeting of the Committee of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, held on the 1st April, 1887, it was unanimously resolved to lay before your lordship the views of the SOCIETY on the question of the Corvée in Egypt, as being in itself a form of Slavery, and, therefore, having a powerful bearing on the work of extinguishing the Slave-trade and Slavery in Egypt.

They consider that the system of forced labour, as it has long been exacted by the rulers of Egypt, is one for which the British nation has now become responsible, and that therefore it ought to be abolished.

As heretofore enforced, the Corvée consists of a levy of about 200,000 men compelled to work for one hundred days, unfed and unpaid, in clearing out the mud deposited in the canals, and in other work connected with the irrigation of Egypt. These labourers, being called from distant parts of the country, and away from the lands which are dependent on their labour for cultivation, the Corvée is practically a Slavery of a most oppressive character. It is, moreover, one which is shown to be as subversive of any full development of the resources and the revenues of Egypt as it is of the freedom and the welfare of the people.

The Committee are aware that with the sanction and support of Her Majesty's Government there has not been levied during the past and the present years more than one half of this Corvée, the other half of the labour

required being supplemented by paid and contract work. But they would earnestly impress on Her Majesty's Government the great importance of at once giving its full aid and support in order to effect the complete abolition of this pernicious system.

Unless the Corvée be now abolished, and, in its place, paid labour be established in Egypt, it is much to be feared that when the time shall arrive that England shall leave the country to a native Government, this beneficent work of freedom may be overthrown under the pretence of financial or political exigencies.

Lastly, they would urge that the British occupation of Egypt will have done little towards establishing the liberties of its people unless it shall have entirely rescued them from this grievous oppression.

On behalf of the Committee,

We are, with much respect,

ARTHUR PEASE, *President.*

EDMUND STURGE, *Chairman.*

JOSEPH ALLEN, *Treasurer.*

CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Secretary.*

April, 1887.

Slavery in Tunis.

PARIS.

THE telegrams from the Tunis Correspondent of the *Daily News* on the subject of Slavery are attracting much attention here. The *Temps* explains the case as follows :—"It is well known that on the desert borders of Tunis an extensive Slave-trade is carried on. One of the traders succeeded in conveying to Tunis a certain number of Slaves, who were bought without the knowledge of the landowners. Two women among the party took refuge at the English Consulate. There is nothing extraordinary in this fact, for before we occupied the Regency, and before the Capitulations were abolished, the foreign Consuls were empowered to set free all Slaves coming to them. The English Consul immediately released the two fugitives, after previously giving notice of his action to the French Resident-General, who after an inquiry confirmed the liberation of the women. There was clearly no abuse of power on the part of the English Consul." This closes the mouths of several French journals, which in their usual ignorance and bad faith, when the statements of the *Daily News* were telegraphed here, trumped up a charge of breach of treaty against the English Consul.—*Daily News.*

TUNIS, 28th April.

THE Slave-trade continues as active as ever, and other cases demanding British consular protection are reported.—*Daily News.*

Morocco.

MOGADOR, January 6th, 1887.

DEAR MR. ALLEN,

I must tell you that I have just returned from a trip to the Atlas. I took the route from Mogador to Intuga, Seksana, Amizmiz, Adrary-dreine, Ourika, Messfioua, Elglaoui, Fetwaka and Demnat, returning by L'Hamadna, Tidily, Tassaout and Sidi-Rahal to Morocco city.

The Berbers of the Atlas are nearly independent. They are very hospitable. I was an object of curiosity for they had never seen a Christian, and I went among them in my European costume, without either a letter from the SULTAN, or the permission of the Government, which I knew would have been refused had I asked for it. I therefore procured three good guides and started, as it were, for Morocco city, having accomplished the journey above-mentioned, to the great astonishment of both Europeans and Moors. I was well received everywhere. Of course, my speaking the language had a great deal to do with it, for the Berbers think that every Christian can speak Arabic.

At Smintanout, at the foot of Djebel Ougouss, I was asked to read the Gospel to over 200 Berbers, in the Zaonia. This shows you with what cordiality I was received.

How can I describe to you the Atlas and its vegetation? What a rich country! The forests of walnut and carob trees (*Ceratonia Siliqua*) which one passes through are very fine, and their verdure is a great relief to the eye, wearied by the glare of the uncultivated wastes in the rest of the country. One finds here and there clumps of fine trees of different sorts, covered with foliage and flowers. The climate is mild and agreeable. Limpid streams pouring down in cascades from the mountain summits, refresh and fertilise the plain of Rahamna, in the neighbourhood of Morocco. In these fertile and happy valleys are to be found the villages of the Berbers, a robust and sturdy race, which occupies the entire chain of the Atlas. It is difficult to describe one's feelings in the presence of this wild and glorious nature, with its lofty mountains, dangerous precipices, and deep gorges, which resemble so many bottomless pits.

In many places the path, scarcely wide enough for a mule, passes between stupendous precipices. Everything in these mountains inspires one with a feeling of fear and terror, more easily to be imagined than depicted, and man can only exclaim with the Psalmist, "Oh, Lord, how great are Thy works!"

The Jews are very well treated in these parts. They go about in tatters, and although they have plenty of water close at hand, they are abominably dirty. They live from hand to mouth, feeling no desire to better themselves by industry; and they are all, men, women, and children, addicted to intemperance, drinking an ardent spirit which they brew from figs, grapes, &c., which grow in great abundance.

The Atlas contains a great many ruins, and one often sees caves hollowed in the face of the abrupt rocky sides of the mountains, which can only be reached by ladders. Who can have inhabited these almost inaccessible abodes? The Berbers say that they

were made by the Christians or Nazarenes, probably the Romans, who have left in the Atlas many traces of their astonishing handiwork. With these mountaineers, the Nazarenes supply the place of the fairies and genii of our European legends.

NEGROES.

I found very few Slaves among the Berbers of the Atlas. The negroes there are generally free, happy, and on an equal footing with the Berbers, and are employed in cultivating the soil. It is very different in the towns of the interior, which are under the government of His Shereefian Majesty—for instance, at Demnat, at the great market held there every Sunday, the abominable injustice of trading in human beings is rife in all its hideousness. The auctioneer mercilessly drags along through the crowd the unhappy creatures exposed for sale—here a child, there a whole family composed of an aged father and a poor weeping mother, who clasped in her arms her little son of six, and having at her side a pretty daughter of twelve. The SULTAN permits a Moor to separate the man from his wife, the parents from their children, and these again from each other, and yet we hear it said, that the SULTAN is favourable to progress!

At Messfioua there is a large establishment for the preparation of eunuchs for His Shereefian Majesty's seraglio. In passing through this place I observed a great many negro boys, most of them looking extremely ill, and during the evening I inquired of some Moors who came to see me in my tent, what was the reason of their illness, and whether it was attributable to the climate or the water, but I could not elicit an answer. After they had retired, I was informed confidentially that it was here that the eunuchs were prepared for the SULTAN; and that if the CAID heard that it had been divulged, the informant's life would be forfeited. I was also told that, on an average, twenty-eight out of every thirty of those operated upon died. It is horrible and revolting to think of!

At Morocco I went to the Slave market, which is held every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. The sale is conducted by public auctioneers, and the SULTAN's officers are there to collect the tax on the sales. In one corner there was a poor young girl of from 14 to 16 years, who was being examined by a Moor from head to foot. She was so ashamed that she hid her face with the rags of the chemise, which composed all her attire. In another corner there was a family composed of a man and his wife and two children, one a boy of 8, and the other a girl of 13. No less than three auctioneers were engaged in selling them. The bids were £4 for the father, £9 for the daughter, £7 for the boy, but there was as yet no offer for the mother. The first three were in the act of being sold to different purchasers, when I stepped forward, and, to the great astonishment of the whole market, demanded to see the owner of this family. I then said to him: "I know that you have an abominable law which permits you to sell your fellow-creatures, but this law gives you no right to separate the members of a family. Sell them together if you please to do so, but I oppose their sale independently one from the other, and I am ready to maintain this before the JUDGE, the VIZIR, or the SULTAN, at your pleasure." The market was in an uproar, but I maintained my ground, and fortunately the affair ended well, for a Moor from

Mogador whispered to the collectors of taxes that I was a Christian, and the "Consul" of the negroes at Mogador, acting for a Society in London which protected the negroes, and that to prevent a question arising between that Society and the SULTAN, it would be best to oblige the Moor to sell his Slaves in a lump, which was accordingly done, and the whole family was knocked down for £19, the seller losing nearly £10; so you can imagine the curses he must have showered upon the Society in London and its "Consul."

Poor BOU-MAHDI and BEN-ËL-MAHDOOB are still in prison at Morocco. I could not obtain permission to see them, but I sent them a few things, poor fellows!

Despite the circulars of the Ministers at Tangier, forbidding their subjects and *protégés* from holding Slaves, many of them, Moors and Jews, both at Morocco and along the coast, still continue to do so! I can, confidentially, give you a list of these subjects and *protégés*, if you wish to have it.

With a greeting to yourself, and to all those who interest themselves in the emancipation of the Slaves,

I remain, &c.,

T. E. ZERBIB.

To CHARLES H. ALLEN,

SECRETARY OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

TANGIER, April 4.

AN expedition, furnished with documents from the SULTAN's ministry and the American Consul, started to-day in order to arrest usurers and release some more prisoners, who are still detained at Laraiche and Al Cazar on American claims. The Consul publicly gave his representative an American flag, and documents demanding the immediate liberation of every person incarcerated for debts due to American citizens and *protégés*.—*Times*, April 5th, 1887.

TANGIER, April 11.

The American expedition has returned, having released all the Moors imprisoned at Al Cazar and Laraiche under American claims, excepting three who had died. The prisons were in the foulest condition, and the inmates were half-starved. The liberated survivors presented a wan appearance, and were in rags, and covered with vermin. One victim manifested symptoms of high fever; others were encumbered with heavy iron chains on their necks and legs.

REUBEN TERGEMAN, a notorious money-lender, whose claims had caused many of these men to be imprisoned, was arrested at Al Cazar by order of TORRES, the Moorish minister, and sent in irons to Tangier. He had to appear before the Moorish Court on a charge of falsely alleging that he was an American *protégé*. There is great rejoicing among the Mohammedans.—*Times*, April 12th, 1887.

The arrest of this man caused intense excitement amongst the Jewish community in Tangier, and we learn that he has since been liberated on bail, at the intercession of the Chief Rabbi and other leading inhabitants.—*Ed. Reporter*.

The Emin Pacha Relief Expedition.

NOTICE of Mr. H. M. STANLEY's safe arrival in the Congo with his 600 Zanzibaris has appeared in all the newspapers. The famous TIPPOO TIB is with him, and will probably be of great use to the leader of the expedition. When we had the pleasure of taking leave of Mr. STANLEY in London and wishing him God-speed, we ventured to ask him if it was true that he intended taking the renowned Slave-trader with him. Mr. STANLEY smiled, and gave the following guarded answer, which contained neither "Yes" nor "No":—"If TIPPOO TIB goes with me he will be under my orders, and you may rest assured there will be no Slave-trading."

We have pleasure in publishing the text of the Treaty concluded between Mr. STANLEY and TIPPOO TIB, which will, we believe, prove that our confidence in the great explorer of the Congo was well founded.

"HENRY MORTON STANLEY, acting on behalf of His Majesty the KING OF THE BELGIANS, Sovereign of the Independent State of the Congo, nominates HAMED BIN MOHAMED TIPPOO TIB, Vali of the district of the Stanley Falls, with a salary of £30 a month, on the following conditions:—

"(1.) TIPPOO TIB binds himself to hoist the flag of the Congo States on the station near the Stanley Falls, and to make respected the authority of the State on the river Congo and all its tributaries, as well at his station as down the river, as far as to the river Aruwimi. He undertakes to prevent the Arabs and the tribes there established from carrying on the Slave-trade.

"(2.) TIPPOO TIB will receive a RESIDENT representing the Independent State of the Congo, and will make use of him as a medium for all communications which he may have to make to the general administration.

"(3.) TIPPOO TIB will have full liberty to pursue legitimate trade in all directions and towards all places that may suit him.

"(4.) TIPPOO TIB will have to appoint an *ad interim* substitute, to whom his powers will be delegated in his absence, and who is to succeed him if he dies, His Majesty the KING OF THE BELGIANS reserving to himself the right to disapprove the choice of TIPPOO TIB if he see serious objections to it.

"(5.) The present arrangement will be valid only so long as TIPPOO TIB or his *ad interim* substitute shall fulfil the conditions here enumerated.

"Zanzibar, February 24th, 1887."

[Through Reuter's Agency.]

BRUSSELS, April 25th.

Advices received here from the Congo, dated Matadi, March 25th, state that Mr. H. M. STANLEY, with the members of the expedition for the relief of EMIN PACHA, had just arrived there, and that the real difficulties of the expedition were about to commence. The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Madura*, in which Mr. STANLEY came from Zanzibar, being unable to ascend the Congo as far a

Matadi owing to her large draught, the entire expedition landed at Banana Point, and immediately re-embarked on board the vessels which the International Congo Association had in readiness there. By the morning of March 18th Mr. STANLEY, having made all his arrangements, superintended the embarkation of the expedition, and by evening not a man nor a bale of goods was left on the quay at Banana. On the following day the expedition cast anchor in the Bay of Boma. Boma is the seat of the general Administration of the Congo State, and the authorities and chief officers in the service gave Mr. STANLEY and his followers a most cordial reception. Mr. STANLEY expressed the greatest confidence in the success of the expedition, and hoped in two months and a half to be in a position to render effectual assistance to EMIN PACHA. The Congo Association had taken all possible measures to assist in victualling the expedition during the journey from Matadi to Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool, and Mr. STANLEY expected good results from the rapidity of his march in taking his adversaries by surprise. On March 21st, the *Flotilla* conveying the expedition set sail from Boma, and arrived on the following day at Matadi, where a general disembarkation was effected. From Matadi to Leopoldville, Stanley Pool, the river is not navigable, owing to the Livingstone Falls, at the foot of which Matadi is situated, and the expedition had to proceed on foot, the journey along the falls occupying about eighteen days. It was expected to reach Leopoldville on April 16th, where Mr. STANLEY will have at his disposal the four steamers belonging to the Congo State, besides which the two mission stations, English and French, established on the Upper Congo, have been asked to place their two boats also at his disposal. Mr. STANLEY will thus have ample means of transport for the 650 men forming the expedition. The despatches state that general surprise was expressed on the Congo at the co-operation of TIPPOTI in the enterprise, and his appointment as Governor of Stanley Falls Station. The conclusion of an alliance with him was, however, regarded as a master stroke on the part of Mr. STANLEY, who will be able to use the Arab chief's great influence in Africa to guarantee the expedition against hostility once it has passed beyond the sphere protected by the stations of the Congo State.

Parliamentary Papers.

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING SLAVERY IN EGYPT.*

[No. 2.]

SIR E. BARING TO THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.—(Received February 21, 1887.)

MY LORD,

CAIRO, February 12, 1887.

I have the honour to inclose a copy of Colonel SCHAEFER's Report of the working of the Slavery Department for the year 1886.

The number of Slaves manumitted in 1886 was 2,628, as compared to 2,075 in 1885.

* Africa No. 4 (1887), c. 4994.

These numbers show that satisfactory progress has been made in the direction of liberating Slaves, but I can fully confirm Colonel SCHAEFER's remarks to the effect that it is not so much the statistics of manumission to which importance should be attached, as the fact that, by reason of frequent manumissions and of the punitive measures taken by the Slavery Department, a sense of insecurity is engendered, which acts as a powerful deterrent against the purchase of Slaves.

I beg to draw your Lordship's special attention to the remarks made by Colonel SCHAEFER about Slavery in Esneh, which is the most remote of all the provinces of Egypt. It has always been well known that Slavery in Esneh partook of a somewhat different character to that which existed in other parts of the country. It is satisfactory to learn that some effectual measures are being taken to facilitate the liberation of Slaves in this province.

Colonel SCHAEFER dwells on a point to which I have on previous occasions frequently directed attention, viz., the difficulty of obtaining evidence which will insure conviction for offences committed under the Convention. This difficulty is unquestionably very great, but I fear that it is impossible to suggest any improvement in the law which would work in practice better than the present system.

I have dealt with the question of the importation of Slaves by pilgrimages in a separate despatch of the 6th instant.

I have given a great deal of attention to the question of Slavery since I have been in Egypt. I will attempt to summarize in a few words what I believe to be the present situation. I speak, of course, only of Egypt proper, not of the traffic of Slaves, which still undoubtedly continues from the ports of the Red Sea. This latter is a question which, to a great extent, stands apart, and would require separate treatment.

I believe that the sale of Slaves by professional Slave-merchants has entirely ceased in Egypt.

The sale of Slaves from family to family may, and probably does, take place on a small scale. The facilities for conducting these sales clandestinely are so great that I do not anticipate that it will be possible to put down the practice altogether for some time to come.

I am not prepared to say that the importation of Slaves into Egypt has entirely ceased. A few are occasionally brought in through the Lybian desert. But I believe that the numbers which escape the vigilance of the Slavery Department are very few.

The measures recently taken as regards the pilgrims returning from Mecca should, I think, effectually check the entry of Slaves from the direction of Jeddah. Now that trade with the Soudan is about to be reopened, special watchfulness will be required in the Valley of the Nile. Colonel SCHAEFER is fully aware of this, and will take whatever steps the circumstances of the case demand.

The civil status of Slaves in Egypt remains in the same position as when I wrote to Lord GRANVILLE on the 25th February, 1884 ("Slave Trade No. 2," 1884). But the hardship which might otherwise result from the existing state of the law is much mitigated, owing to the very common practice which prevails among Mohammedans of high position of freeing their Slaves, and thus allowing them to contract legal marriages.

The whole institution of Slavery has been greatly shaken during the last few years. A large number of Slaves have been freed. The tenure of the owners over those who are not as yet freed is insecure. The knowledge that freedom may be obtained on application to the Manumission Bureaux is widely spread.

Another very important consideration which is doing much to undermine Slavery is, that many Slave-owners are beginning to see that free labour is cheaper, and far less troublesome than Slave-labour. Many Mohammedans, so far from wishing to maintain Slaves, consider those which they possess a considerable incubus, and would be glad to get rid of them if they could obtain free labour. From this point of view, the Slave Home, the erection of which was greatly due to the exertions of the late Mr. FORSTER, is an institution of great importance. It takes in Slaves after they have left the harems, and finds places for them as domestic servants. No difficulty is experienced in getting them places, and, as the institution becomes better known, the number of applications for free servants is increasing. The Egyptian Government helps towards the support of the Home, but its main reliance must be on subscriptions in England. Unless these are obtained the institution will have to be closed. I should view its closure with great regret, as I believe that this institution is doing most useful (though unostentatious) work, in the cause of the suppression of Slavery.

On the whole, I certainly regard Slavery as a moribund institution in Egypt. The great progress which has been made within the last few years is due to the watchfulness of the British Government and its representatives, to the energy of the Slavery Department, especially of Colonel SCHAEFER—of whose services I cannot speak too highly—and to the goodwill and good faith of the Khedive and his Ministers in supporting measures which are certainly unpopular in Egypt. Although I believe the institution to be gradually dying out, any relaxation in the efforts which have been made would soon give it new life. With the continuance of these efforts it may confidently be predicted that Slavery will disappear at a rate which, although gradual, will increase in rapidity as time goes on.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. BARING.

MEMORANDUM BY COLONEL SCHAEFER.

FOR some time past people travelling from Djeddah to Turkey by way of the Canal, seeing that it was no longer possible for them to pass Slaves, as such, across the Egyptian territory, have had recourse to subterfuge. When they have Slaves with them, before they embark they obtain from the Mehkémé of Mecca certificates stating that the Slave has been freed by her master, or else, though less frequently, they obtain from the said Mehkémé deeds affirming that they are legally married to the Slave. These papers may be given in good faith by the religious authorities, who are, however, as a rule aware of the ill-use to which the papers are put, and deliver them for a consideration. As for the Slaves, they are well primed as to what they are to say, and are made to believe that the only object of the Egyptian authorities in coming to visit them is to carry them for torture.

Naturally the Slaves, being very ignorant and under this impression, although

desiring to leave their masters, are in such fear of the Egyptian authorities that they all repeat the lesson they have learnt, and state that they are free, and are accompanying their masters of their own accord. In face of declarations of this kind, the Egyptian authorities can take no action ; 90 per cent., however, of these Slaves, were they not under the influence of terror, and if they were taken out of the hands of their masters, would say that they were being carried off either to be sold or to be given away as presents.

It is possible that among those who have Slaves with them there are to be found few or none who are professed dealers ; and, moreover, the number of Slaves who cross the Egyptian territory in this way is not large : I estimate it at less than forty per annum, and probably much less. Nevertheless, we have here an abuse which calls for a remedy, and I take the liberty of proposing certain measures which, in my opinion, will quickly put an end to this abuse.

The Consuls or Consular Agents at Djeddah should be warned of the abuse which is made of the certificates of freedom or marriage, and should then give orders to steamboat agents as well as captains not to allow any coloured people (blacks or Abyssinians) to disembark that are not provided with a pass from the Consular authority to which the ship is subject. This pass should not be delivered by the Consuls until they have carefully ascertained that the applicants are not newly-purchased Slaves, and that they are accompanying their master of their own accord. Moreover, the Consuls and captains could then keep a list, by name, of all the persons of colour who have provided themselves with a pass for the vessel about to sail, and this list should be delivered by the captain to the Consuls at Port Saïd when the latter commence their inspection.

The greater part of the Slaves arriving in this manner are children, and hardly any of them speak Arabic. It would thus be very easy for the Consuls at Djeddah to at once recognise as a Slave any person brought illegally ; [and] every Abyssinian who only spoke broken Arabic. This would be a proof that he had lately arrived, and that he had been but a short time with the people bringing him. Very few or no blacks come by this route, and those who do are generally in the same position as Abyssinians in so far as regards language.

Moreover, the Consuls or agents of steam-ship companies of Djeddah, who are for the most part residents, and, consequently, have great local experience, will be able to judge at the first glance which are the coloured people who may be allowed on board, and which those who should be refused a passage.

Lord Shaftesbury and the Slave-Trade.

MR. HODDER, in his most interesting *Life of the Seventh Earl of Shaftesbury*, gives some extracts from his private diary relative to the question of Slavery and the Slave-Trade. These explain the position taken by the late Earl on the Anti-Slavery question. He recognised its vast importance, and was in favour of the steps taken by Abolitionists ; but he simply had not the time at his disposal to take an active part in the movement. It will be remembered

that in November, 1882, LORD SHAFTESBURY presided at a meeting of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, held in Willis's Rooms. At this meeting his lordship made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the African people, whose native countries, he stated, "were almost depopulated by the accursed system of Slavery."

° ° ° "He implored the people of England to bear in mind that they were the first to enter upon the noble career of emancipation. He implored them to go forward with it with unabated vigour. He entreated every one present to become a centre of influence on all around them to give the Government and society no rest from their appeals, and never to be silent on that great issue so long as they had a feeling in their hearts, and breath to utter it."

At the time LORD SHAFTESBURY presided at this meeting he was far from well; the weight of more than four-score years, and the unwearied labours of his active and self-denying life were telling upon the strong frame, although his erect form and earnest appeal were little like those of an octogenarian. When LORD SHAFTESBURY was invited by the Committee to preside on this occasion, he modestly suggested that the place might be better filled by a younger man—though he, subsequently, cheerfully consented to give the countenance of his presence once more to the Anti-Slavery cause.

We have, at present, only room for the following from Mr. HODDER's book:—

"Lord ASHLEY did not take any very prominent part in the great movement for the abolition of the Slave-trade; but his sympathies were warmly with those who were bearing the brunt of the battle, and frequent references to their labours and to the horrors of the system are to be found in his journal. Thus we find him on his holiday tour studying the latest information on the subject, in the volume just published by Sir THOMAS FOWELL BUXTON, entitled "*The Slave-Trade and its Remedy*."

EXTRACT FROM JOURNAL.

Aug. 13th, 1839. Have been reading, on the journey, BUXTON's account of the actual state of the Slave-trade. It is enough to make a man miserable for life; and, in fact, were it not providentially ordained that we forget some things, and grow dead to others, we should, had we a spark of sentiment, be unceasingly suffering. But sympathy is useless, nay, contemptible, without corresponding action; what can we do to wipe out this "damned spot," and mitigate this horrid tyranny? The human arm has utterly failed; treaties, force, persuasion, the march of intellect, and the lessons of Christianity, all have stumbled like wretched infants with rickety legs and idiotic apprehensions. Let those who believe in God and have faith in Him cry day and night, and almost, like Jacob, wrestle, as it were, for a blessing on those peoples and nations, black though they be. But will *man* ever succeed? It is our duty to persevere in the holy attempt, but the triumph, I believe, is reserved for other hands and other days; for that peculiar and hallowed time when HE shall undo the heavy burdens, and let the oppressed go free!"

The Title Deeds to Nyassa-Land.

BY THE REV. HORACE WALLER.

THIS valuable little pamphlet, written by Mr. WALLER, presents, in a lucid form, the history of England's enterprise, and her Missionary and philanthropic labours in that part of the African continent, of which the magnificent body of water discovered by LIVINGSTONE, and called Lake Nyassa, is the centre. The apathy of England, and the aggressively forward policy of Portugal in this region, is clearly shown in the condensed and powerful sketch given by Mr. WALLER. It is important that the attention of all who wish well to the African races should now be turned to the region here described, lest the shameful episodes of 30 years ago should be re-enacted in our day. In 1857 a British Consul, LYONS McLEOD, was allowed, by the English Government of that time, to be harried by Portuguese officials in Mozambique, and driven out of the country by the Slave-traders, whose abominable cruelties were exposed and denounced by him. His two interesting little volumes, entitled *Travels in Eastern Africa* (Hurst & Blackett, 1860), ought to be studied now, side by side with Mr. WALLER's *Title Deeds to Nyassa-Land*. It should be remembered that one of the most indefatigable of explorers in those regions, and one of the most popular of Englishmen amongst the tribes of the East African coast, is now our Consul in Mozambique; and it is absolutely necessary that he should receive an ungrudging support at this juncture.

We give such extracts from Mr. WALLER's pamphlet as our space will allow, and shall, no doubt, return to the subject at a future date. We print his preface in full:—

PREFACE.

FROM some cause or other a very bright candle has become hidden under a very dense bushel. Its proper place is amongst the annals of British transactions in Africa—not a very satisfactory chapter it is true; then there is all the more reason that it should show its separate and individual brightness.

Either Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, or Portugal, would give a great deal just now to be able to tell as much as lies on any page of the following record, and yet British apathy has hitherto prevented a ray of the work treated upon from breaking forth.

The fact is that, unlike our Continental neighbours, who are excessively busy with Tropical Africa, we in England have been spoilt by a long series of those very explorations which in their case are for the most part beginning. LIVINGSTONE, SPEKE, GRANT, STANLEY, CAMERON, THOMSON and a host of others have over-stimulated the appetite; there is too much craving for dashing adventure, and too little ability to assimilate plain plodding after-work, such as is set forth here.

"I have opened the door," said LIVINGSTONE to the Cambridge Under-Graduates, "I leave it to you to see that no one closes it after me." Few are aware how that speech clung to the walls where it was uttered.

The following pages may spread its echoes wider, and they may perhaps indicate also a proper path amongst some intricate political surroundings. In any case, they will show that no Continent can be so utterly Dark when such a candle—albeit improperly covered up by indifference, is after all really burning brightly.

To draw up this historical sketch has been committed to me by the Church of Scotland, the Free Church of Scotland, and the Universities Mission to Central Africa, and also by the African Lakes Company (Limited), and Messrs. BUCHANAN & Co. of Mount Zomba.

Circumstances have made me a looker-on from the beginning, at times, more. Upon this vantage-ground I have ventured to store up facts, and I produce them now in the following shape for all concerned—these, by-the-by, are very many when the matter is looked into closely.

HORACE WALLER, F.R.G.S.

TWYWELL RECTORY, NEAR THRAPSTON,
January 21, 1887.

EXTRACTS FROM "TITLE DEEDS TO NYASSA-LAND."

WHEN the history of the development of Tropical Africa comes to be written, it will be seen that deeds were more concerned with bringing about the change than words.

This seems a truism which one does not stake much upon, and yet a necessity has arisen for calling attention to it.

The historian will say that it is somewhat singular to find in GORDON, who worked so hard for Africa to the north of the Equator, and in LIVINGSTONE, who gave such an impetus to exploration in the south, two of the most silent retiring men that ever troubled the hearts of scientific societies. To them, lecture platforms were impossibilities; Africa will nevertheless tell of their deeds.

Now it is just because a most singular attempt is being made at the present moment to scheme out Africa's problem in a very different way that the necessity is forced upon us for speaking out, in order that a great deal of good work already done may not entirely be overlooked at a very critical time.

* * * * *

The moment has arrived when, in the face of all this map-making, this "scramble for Africa," Great Britain must have a word with her neighbours, and place before them in black and white—not the intentions of a rosy-coloured future, *but the tale of a hard determined campaign against the barbarism of Africa, dating back twenty-eight years already.*

We wish, then, to gather into a few pages an account of the exertions, missionary and commercial, which have followed as a direct result of Dr. LIVINGSTONE's explorations. As for the field of these operations, we beg attention to that portion of the map which lies between the mouth of the Zambesi river and the south end of Lake Tanganyika, say, roughly, between long. 33° and 37° E., and lat. 8° and 19° S.

The eye will thus trace the water-way of East Africa, passing from the ocean up the Zambesi river, thence by the Shiré river to Lake Nyassa, and so across the isthmus which divides the lake from the Northern Sea of Tanganyika. For Easting and Westing we need not go far: the work is of an amphibious kind, now dependent on steamers afloat, now gasping in fresh air on the adjacent highlands. Once, and once only, we shall ask for a wider departure from the Lake shore, that is when we come to treat of the Universities Mission occupied with the tribes along the Rovuma river, which reaches the Mozambique channel about 11° S. lat.

In point of time, we may remind ourselves that Dr. LIVINGSTONE finished his first series of travels in 1856. The enthusiasm caused by his discoveries was not to be denied. As he laid it before his readers he closed the record of his single-handed exploration thus:—

“Viewing the success awarded to the opening up of the New country as a development of Divine Providence in relation to the African family, the mind naturally turns to the probable influence it may have on Negro Slavery. . . . The establishment of the necessary agency must be a work of time, and greater difficulty will be experienced on the eastern than on the western side of the Continent, because in the one region we have a people who know none but Slave-dealers, while on the other we have tribes who have felt the influence of the coast Missionaries and of the Great Niger Expedition. . . . But on the east there is a river which may become a good pathway to a central population who are friendly to the English; and if we can conciliate the less amicable people on the river, and introduce commerce, an effectual blow will be struck at the Slave-trade in that quarter. By linking the Africans there to ourselves in the manner proposed, it is hoped that their elevation will eventually be the result.” *

It seems an old tale to us, though so new in Germany and Lisbon—the rapt attention to the simple narrative of the traveller—the enthusiasm of a nation and the readiness to follow up the national impulse: LIVINGSTONE had the fullest proof that he had not appealed to inattentive countrymen.

THE UNIVERSITIES MISSION.

HERE follows an admirable and most interesting sketch of LIVINGSTONE's six years' work on the Zambesi, and of the self-denying labours of the UNIVERSITIES MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA—so fatal to many of the brave men who originally joined that corps of pioneers in the good and holy cause of lifting the dark curtain that hung like a pall over Africa. LIVINGSTONE, and our present Consul at Zanzibar, Sir JOHN KIRK, G.C.M.G., together discovered Lake Nyassa, and Bishop MACKENZIE, Consul ELTON, and many members of the Mission died in harness in the fever-stricken regions so long trodden by the Slave-gangs on their way to the coast.

* “Livingstone's Missionary Travels in South Africa,” pp. 679-80.

Great was LIVINGSTONE's chagrin to find that between his leaving the country to visit England and his return at the head of the Zambesi expedition, the Portuguese Slave-dealers of Tette had been busy. He had previously selected a spot with many natural advantages, and hither he brought Bishop MACKENZIE, in August, 1861. The whole country had changed for the worse. They met gang after gang of unfortunate Slaves being led away to the Portuguese settlements. Villages were burning in all directions. The land was left uncultivated, famine naturally followed, and the disaster was accompanied by a total failure of rain. Three-fourths of the hill population went down under this dreadful infliction, and the ranks of the new comers were thinned in the same proportion. Bishop MACKENZIE, the Rev. H. SCUDAMORE, the Rev. H. DE W. BURRUP, and Dr. DICKINSON died, and other members of the Mission party were invalidated.

But during this harassing period, and in spite of every disadvantage, the Mission station—whether at Magomero or Chibisa's, was a place of refuge for all comers. Numbers of Slaves were released by the hands of LIVINGSTONE, and the members of the Mission staff acting in concert with him. A community of several hundreds of these poor creatures lived in safety with Bishop MACKENZIE, and at last gathered strength to form themselves into a little Colony on the Shiré.

LIVINGSTONE's old servants, the Makololo, had already found that the training which they had undergone, far away in their own land, fitted them to be rulers whenever they chose; these settled down also on the Shiré, and the combination has solidified into a power of first magnitude as African Powers go. Thousands of the distracted hill-men have become their subjects. Peace and quietness have prevailed during twenty-two years, and, if the Makololo men and their people come to try conclusions with the Portuguese, any one who has watched events since 1860 can pretty well forecast the inevitable result: it is a tradition, a creed, a determination amongst these men that the Portuguese shall never advance up the Shiré.

For LIVINGSTONE a sudden determination of our Government was more than mortifying. So satisfied was he that the great water-way into East Africa was capable of better things than the Slave-trade, that he had previously prepared to follow up the results of the expedition, when its term of service would naturally come to an end. For this purpose he caused a steamer to be constructed at his own cost in Glasgow. She was to navigate Lake Nyassa, and for convenience was taken to Africa in sections with a view to transference across the unnavigable portion of the Shiré. Partly from the recall of the expedition, and also from the weight and size of the compartments of the *Lady Nyassa*, the object had to be abandoned. LIVINGSTONE had come very near to the bottom of his private resources in this venture, but he had the vexation of selling his ship for what she would fetch at Bombay. Thenceforth, though continuing to be the traveller and explorer in the same regions, his expenditure was necessarily limited to pence, where pounds fortified the steps and adventures of that younger and more fortunate school of explorers whom he had called into existence!

It was then, in 1864, that LIVINGSTONE broke up his expedition in obedience to orders received from the Foreign Office. Hastily making a long journey on foot to the westward of Lake Nyassa (before the river Shiré rose sufficiently to enable his vessel to reach the sea), he learnt from the natives that a large lake, hitherto unheard

of, lay about ten days off. Not, however, till 1866, when he left England for the last time, did he set himself to discover Lake Bangweolo.

Where, we would ask, can such a story be told, or such results shown? Here we have the direct outcome of the "Pioneer's" days, and of the period when the Universities Mission stood at the outpost of the poor Manganja tribe.

Is it possible that these things are to be trampled out of remembrance in this "scramble for Africa?" Is the slate to be washed so that "Congo Treaties," "Delimitation Commissions," "Zones," and "Protectorates" may be scribbled over it by very schoolboy hands; and is not Great Britain entitled to put in a reminder here, when we think of the veteran explorers we have mentioned?

We are even now but half-way through the deeds which should emphasize that reminder.

Let us take up the thread of the record. Was this united movement of the Scotch Churches justified or not? For our purpose we will sever the Churches for a moment, and beginning with the Free Church of Scotland, hear what it has done since the "Ilala" was launched on Nyassa.

SCOTCH MISSIONS.

WE wish we had space to give copious extracts from the description given by Mr. WALLER, of the establishment and history of the Scotch Missions on the Shiré, Highlands, and the Lake. BLANTYRE is a name known to all who care for Africa, and the CHARLES JANSON steamer keeps ever before us the name of one who lived and died in the noble work of evangelizing and civilizing the wild tribes who inhabit the lake regions. Let us see what value the *Traders* set upon human chattels there.

For whom are such exertions made? We hear of the dark corners of the earth, of "people scattered and peeled," and so forth—let us glance down the price-current of Slaves on Lake Nyassa in 1880, and it may serve to impress on our minds that LIVINGSTONE was not unreasonable when he implored us to interest ourselves in this unfortunate land. We will say that a yard of calico is worth 4d. in England, we see then the value of:—

A strong young man is	...	...	...	40 yards of calico.
A young unmarried school girl	...	...	...	56 " "
A young mother	...	...	...	36 " "
and for her child with her, extra	...	...	...	4 " "
An elderly man or woman	...	...	...	4 " "
A toothless old man	...	...	...	2 " "

Since these prices were quoted last year we regret to say that the Slave-trade has increased enormously, owing to a perplexing state of things, which makes it the opportunity of every scoundrel along the sea-board to imbrue his hands in it. Be it remembered that all these deeds are *done in behind the Portuguese sea-board*, where, till

within the last eighteen months, no Portuguese had ever ventured to set a foot—and then only in the person of a single individual traveller : we allude to Senhor CARDOSO, of whom we shall make further mention.

In twelve years the Free Church has expended £45,000, and her annual expenses come now to £4,000.

During the twelve years of the Mission's career ten members of the staff have died. Scotland has sent thither in that time to this particular Mission forty-three representatives, of whom five are ladies, and Africa has supplied five from her own tribes.

In passing, we mention that Her British Majesty's Government granted leave to Captain ELTON, our Consul at Mozambique, to visit Nyassa-land, in 1877, "for the purpose of exploring and reporting upon that centre of modern Slaving operations." He was much assisted in these investigations by Dr. JAMES STEWART, who, at that time, was on an official visit to the Lake, and took him to various points of importance in the "Ilala."

The story of the Universities Mission is one of twenty-six years' continuous action of the most vigorous and daring kind. Confining our remarks to what may be called the work amongst the "tribes bordering on Lake Nyassa and the river Shiré," we have an expenditure on—

The Shiré and Nyassa region in 1860-64	...	...	...	...	£22,000
" " " 1880-83	...	...	...	...	1,000
" " " 1884-86	...	...	...	...	8,000
The Rovuma district between Coast and Lake in 1875-85...	...	...	...	...	12,000
					<hr/> £43,000

Of the seventy-four members of the staff of the Universities Mission, there are employed in these districts thirteen ordained clergy and one lady (Mrs. SWINNY), and four laymen.

The death-roll from first to last has been a heavy one ; but we must reflect that the beginning of things and the brunt of inexperience fell on Bishop MACKENZIE's party in 1860-64. One of the greatest gratifications that ever fell to the Universities Mission was the ability to afford the advice begotten of sad experience to after-comers, and to issue warnings where they would be of greatest use. Right heartily has such converse been reciprocated, and the members of all the Missions in this part of Africa freely and entirely enjoy that good fellowship, which is not only such a mutual strength to one another, but affords such an inestimably bright vision of true Christianity to the various tribes.

THE AFRICAN LAKES COMPANY (LIMITED).

WE have touched upon the various lines of Missionary enterprise, separating them up under their three geographical headings.

It is now necessary to turn to the other hand, and speak of commercial industry. Material is before us for the following statement :—

The African Lakes Company (Limited) was constituted in 1878, not as a mere

trading venture, but with the object of assisting missions in these regions, of developing resources of these districts, and of introducing legitimate commerce as the surest and safest cure for the Slave-trade. Beginning very cautiously, and with little capital, it has kept up communications between the coast and Lake Nyassa; it has gradually extended its operations, till now, urged thereto by the British consuls interested in these regions and by the four Missionary Societies for which the Company carries supplies, it has built a new stern-wheel steamer for the Zambesi and Shiré rivers, able to carry more than four times the present requirements.* These, however, are steadily increasing, and, an unofficial understanding having been arrived at with most of these missions that the Company shall remain their carriers as heretofore, it was only reasonable the requirements of the future should be fully taken into account.

The Company has three steamers, a staff of 25 Europeans, and 12 trading stations. Seven of these are in the Zambesi and Shiré districts, and in connection with these their new stern-wheeler will work, assisted probably by the present "Lady Nyassa" (s.) on the Kwakwa. One station is on the Stewart Road, connecting this Lower River system with the steam navigation on the Upper Shiré river and Lake Nyassa, and four are on the latter water-way. From the head of Lake Nyassa, the Stevenson Road has been engineered for about 60 miles right on to the high table land between that Lake and Tanganyika, through which a good track leads to the latter Lake. The London Missionary Society's steamer on Lake Tanganyika was transported thither by the Company along the water and land route just indicated.

Throughout these districts the Company buys large quantities of ivory, which would otherwise go to the coast by Slave caravans; and thus, so far as its capital allows it, it directly decreases the Slave-trade. It thus helps to heal what LIVINGSTONE termed "the open sore of the world." It also purchases india-rubber, wax, and oil seeds; and on Lake Nyassa, whence these last could not bear the cost of export, it manufactures them into oil for its steamers, &c., and hopes shortly to make soap and candles there, for which there is a very large demand.

The Company has also introduced, and is still introducing, new sources of wealth into the country, such as cinchona, indigo, cacao, tea, fibre plants and many drugs, which are to be grown in the various soils and localities most suited to each. It has already a most flourishing coffee-plantation.

In these various ways the African Lakes Company aims at the judicious development of the varied resources of the Nyassa districts, and believes that its efforts have already commenced to raise their commercial value; while, by affording regular employment to large numbers of natives, it supplies their legitimate wants, educates them to habits of peaceful and steady industry, and discourages the Slave-trade.

The liquor-traffic—source of the ruin of many native tribes, is as yet chiefly confined to the Portuguese possessions. The Company has from the first refused to share in the profits of this iniquitous trade, and has as yet been able to prevent its introduction into the Lake districts.

* This fine vessel is named after Mr. "JAMES STEVENSON" of Glasgow, in view of the invaluable aid he lent in starting this Company.

We cannot refrain from mentioning an incident in the history of tropical enterprise, so very interesting is it. When Mr. DUNCAN, of the Blantyre Mission, was about to leave Scotland for East Africa, the Curator of the Edinburgh Botanical Gardens gave him two specimens of the coffee tree which had for many years kept up a stunted show of vitality. It was kindly thought for him and for them. In due time they reached the Shire hills, there one succumbed, perhaps from overjoy! The other drove root into the rich red soil and spread out branches and "cuttings," to revel in the glorious air of the Shire highlands. From the berries and cuttings of this tree plantations were formed, and it is computed that at the three settlements of Blantyre, Mandala, and Zomba no less than 100,000 coffee trees can claim direct descent from this Edinburgh patriarch. Already coffee comes home to Mincing Lane, and is pronounced of high quality. For many of the above details, we refer to a very interesting article in the *Times* of January 7 in this year.

We have thus touched on all the prominent points of the work done in Nyassa land. We have told the tale from the day when the LIVINGSTONE Zambesi expedition pushed its way up the Shire, to the moment when we have steamers under our flag plying from the sea to the head of Lake Nyassa.

We point to a well-engineered road as a "portage" past the otherwise unsurmountable cataract-staircase of the Shire, and we see that, thanks to the Lakes Company, a link is being forged to bind Nyassa and Tanganyika Lakes together for missionary and commercial purposes; already a steamer has been conveyed in pieces from one lake to the other.

Dotted here and there, from the mangrove swamps at the Kongoné mouth of the Zambesi to the furthest extremity of Lake Nyassa's shore, we pass the graves of naval officers, of brave ladies, of a missionary bishop, of clergymen, Foreign Office representatives, doctors, scientific men, engineers, and mechanics. All these were our countrymen: they lie in glorious graves; their careers have been foundation-stones and already the edifice rises.

(To be continued.)

Senhor Nabuco.

WE have great pleasure in welcoming to England our good friend, Senhor JOAQUIM NABUCO, the leader of the abolition movement in Brazil, who has just returned to this country after an absence of three years. These three years have been very eventful in the life of Senhor NABUCO, he having fought three or four hotly contested elections, and been twice returned as Deputy for Pernambuco on the Abolitionist platform. The pro-Slavery party now being in power in Brazil, and Senhor NABUCO having lost his seat, he has taken the opportunity of once more returning to this country, and will probably shortly visit the United States of America. We have had the pleasure of a call from Senhor NABUCO, and are glad to note that he is in good health, and as full of energy as ever in the Anti-Slavery cause. We trust that he will favour us with an article on Slavery in Brazil for our next issue.

Parliamentary.

THE SITUATION AT MOZAMBIQUE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, 11th March, 1887.

MR. A. E. PEASE : I beg to ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether Her Majesty's ship *Reindeer* has been despatched from Zanzibar to the Portuguese dominions at Mozambique for the protection of British subjects there, whether they are suffering from the native rising against the Portuguese authority consequent on the withdrawal of Portuguese ships and troops, whether the *Reindeer* passed such ships and troops at Tunghi Bay on her way down the coast, and whether it is a fact that these forces had a few days previously attacked and bombarded property belonging to Her Majesty's British or Indian subjects who, in common with the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR, had put faith in the declaration of Great Britain, France, and Germany that the territory on which they were settled was part of the dominions of the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR ?

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, replied : H.M.S. *Reindeer* was sent from Zanzibar to Mozambique in case any of Her Majesty's subjects there required protection, but some of the Portuguese ships have now returned to Mozambique from Tunghi Bay, and the British Consul believes that the rising has been suppressed. The Commander of the *Reindeer* did not report having passed any Portuguese ships. It is a fact that the Portuguese forces have captured the SULTAN's posts on Tunghi Bay. It is not known whether the British-Indian subjects who reside there suffered. Those residents could certainly not have established themselves there on the faith of the recent recognition of the SULTAN's possession of that territory, for it could not have been known to them, and they were there previously to the visit of the Commissioners.

THE SEIZURE OF A BRITISH VICE-CONSUL.

MR. A. E. PEASE (York) : I beg to ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether H.M.S. *Rifleman* has been sent to the river Rio del Rey to try and obtain the relief of Mr. H. H. JOHNSTON, Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul for the territories under the Protectorate of Germany in the district of the Cameroons, and whether Mr. JOHNSTON's seizure took place within the territory of the German Protectorate ?

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON : Consul HEWITT has proceeded on board a vessel of war to the Rio del Rey, but it is very uncertain what has befallen Mr. JOHNSTON.

We are very glad to note that Mr. JOHNSTON has since been reported safe.

The Slave-Trade in the Red Sea.

SEVERAL Slave-dhows have been captured in the Red Sea on information received from Mr. A. B. WYLDE, one of the Corresponding Members of the

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The men engaged in this nefarious traffic have been promptly dealt with by the authorities.

SUAKIN, *March 28th.*

The men forming the crews of the captured Slave-dhows have been sentenced to five years' imprisonment and fifty lashes each. The flogging was publicly administered on parade this morning. The native residents kept aloof during the proceedings, but the black troops appeared to be pleased with the punishment of the Slave-dealers, and a good moral effect is anticipated.

Her Majesty's ship *Albacore* will take a dhow containing the released Slaves to Aden, where they will be handed over to the British authorities. It is believed that this course is highly desirable, and far less likely to cause evil impressions than a local distribution of the Slaves.—*Times*, March 29th, 1887.

SUAKIN, *April 4th.*

The Egyptian Government is fitting out the captured dhows as cruisers for the suppression of Slavery and contraband. There are only two vessels of the British navy in the Red Sea, one being of necessity almost stationary at Suakin, and these are utterly insufficient to cope with the increasing Slave-trade. At least four vessels are required. The Turkish gun-vessels, specially fitted as a Slave squadron, rarely leave Jeddah harbour. No measures whatever are taken by the Turkish Government against Slavery and the contraband trade with the Soudan. Though Slave-running and contraband are prohibited in Imperial Iradés, they are secretly fostered by the Turkish authorities, and the communities at Mecca and Jeddah manifest strong sympathy with the rebel Government and the Soudan Slave-dealers. This is the real evil.—*Times*, April 7th, 1887.

THE Correspondent of *The Standard* telegraphed from Cairo, on the 1st April, with reference to the Slave dhows recently seized by H.M.'s ships, the *Dolphin* and *Albatross*, that :—

"About twenty Slaves were found upon the mainland, and some thirty or forty more were taken at sea. Several dhows purporting to be laden with wood were drawn up on the shore waiting to embark Slaves, of whom about a hundred were found hidden. Most of these escaped, but twenty, captured by our men, stated that three hundred had started from the interior, of whom they were the sole survivors. This terrible mortality shows that the horrors and cruelties of the land passage are as rife as ever.

"All the dhows were furnished with free papers from the Government, thus confirming my recent telegram to the effect that no genuine efforts are being made at Suakin to repress the trade as carried on by the ring of local Slave-dealers."

Corresponding Member.

MR. AUGUSTUS B. WYLDE (son of W. H. WYLDE, Esq., C.M.G., late of the Foreign Office) has been elected a Corresponding Member of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Mr. A. B. WYLDE has for some years resided on the Red Sea coast, principally at, or near, Suakin, and is still there.

Cairo Home for Freed Women.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

*Letter from Sir EVELYN BARING to Mr. CHAS. H. ALLEN, Secretary of the
ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.*

SIR,

CAIRO, February 25th, 1887.

I have the honour to address you on the subject of the HOME FOR FEMALE SLAVES, which, principally in consequence of the efforts made by the late Mr. FORSTER, was established some two years ago in Cairo.

I annex to this letter a balance sheet prepared by Colonel SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, the Treasurer of the Committee, showing a balance in hand on February 1st, 1887, of £E676. It is estimated that on December 11th, 1887, this balance will be reduced to £E353.

The Egyptian Government gives £E250 a year to the Home, an amount which, considering the embarrassed state of its finances, may be considered a liberal subscription. No large sums can be obtained from local subscriptions. If the HOME is to continue its work it must, to some extent, rely on subscriptions in England.

I venture, on behalf of the Committee, to make an earnest appeal to you to raise some money for the HOME in England.

I enclose some notes prepared by Mrs. DU PORT, the Secretary of the Committee, and Mrs. CREWE, the matron of the Home, which give some detailed information as to the work which has been done during the past year.

I may add that I regard the Slave HOME as a most important part of the general machinery adopted in this country for the suppression of Slavery, and I should greatly regret if, from want of funds, it were found necessary to close this useful institution. Slavery is gradually dying out in Egypt. I know of no measure more calculated to hasten its entire disappearance than the maintenance of an institution from which respectable Mohammedans will be able to obtain free labour, to take the place of the Slaves heretofore employed as domestic servants.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

E. BARING.

REPORT OF THE CAIRO COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1886.

DURING the past year 225 Slaves have been received into this Home; 215 have been placed in situations, some in English families, others in French or Italian, and a few in native families of well-known respectability. Many

of these girls were so destitute when they came to the HOME that they had only a few rags tied, in various ways, around their bodies, and for these the HOME has had to provide clothing before they could be sent to service. However, even after they have been in a situation a few months they often bring their wages to the HOME and ask us to assist them still in buying garments. A woman from the HOME, also a "freed Slave," always accompanies these girls when they go into the town to make their purchases; the materials are brought to us to cut out, and we teach them how to sew them, for strange as it may seem, many of the black girls absolutely do not know how to use a needle. In this manner we have cut out, during the past year, about 600 dresses, 400 chemises, and 500 pairs of drawers, and many head-cloths or "milayahs."

We have also endeavoured to carry out Mr. ALLEN's suggestion that laundry work should be done at the HOME, with a view, eventually, to make it partly self-supporting. But we have only been able to do it in a small way, owing to numberless difficulties, and although we can show a slight margin of profit, it will have to be done on a much larger scale for it ever to become so paying as to contribute materially towards keeping up the HOME. However, we can report that we have made a successful start in laundry work, and it, at all events, keeps the elder and more ignorant women employed out of the proverbial mischief that idleness leads to.

There are at present about twelve young children, from five to twelve years of age, in the HOME, some of whom have been rescued from Slave-dealers who were bringing them to Cairo to sell as Slaves. These are being taught to do household work, as well as sewing two hours a day, and washing and ironing twice a week, until such a time as they can earn their own livelihood. You may also be interested to learn that the Abyssinian girls who were sent here in August, 1885, are nearly all in service, some of them earning over £1 per month. Six of the youngest and most intelligent, thanks to Miss WHATELY's kindness in educating them gratis in her Mission School, can now read in Arabic quite well, though they could hardly speak a word of the language when they were first brought to the HOME. They have also learnt how to do various kinds of embroidery as well as plain sewing, and we hope that some of these girls may in time become monitors or teachers in the same school.

We feel sure our friends and supporters in England will be gratified to hear that so many girls have taken advantage of the HOME and been placed in respectable situations. Most of these girls, when they manage to escape from their Hareem, would be quite homeless if this HOME had not been established, and many of them must have drifted into haunts of vice. Several of them

have told us that formerly many were deterred from leaving their Hareems because they did not know where to go to if they obtained their freedom, and they preferred to remain in Slavery rather than run the risk of wandering about the streets. But now that they know there is a HOME they are much more ready to escape, and in fact so many are now obtaining their freedom that we hope Slavery in Egypt will soon be a thing of the past, and one more market closed to the nefarious traffic in human beings.

(MRS.) M. S. P. DU PORT,

Secretary to the Cairo Committee for the Freed Slaves' Home.

Obituary.

MR. ROBERT LONGDON.

WE regret to record the death of Mr. ROBERT LONGDON, member of the Committee of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, and treasurer of the Manchester branch of that Society. Mr. LONGDON took a very active part in arranging for the Jubilee Meeting held by the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, in October, 1884, at which meeting Mr. H. M. STANLEY delivered a long and interesting address. He also arranged for the holding of another meeting at Manchester, in the Friends' Meeting House, in July, 1885. Mr. LONGDON, who had been suffering from a severe illness for some months, died at his residence, near Buxton, on the 23rd April.

FORM OF BEQUEST

TO THE

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

"I give to the Treasurer of the Anti-Slavery Society, or to the person for the time being acting as such, whose receipt I direct shall be a full discharge for the same, the sum of £ sterling
free of Legacy Duty) to be applied for the general purposes of the said Society, to be fully paid out of such part of my personal estate as is legally applicable to such purpose."

Cairo Home for Freed Women Slaves.

TREASURER'S CASH ACCOUNT FOR 1886, AND ESTIMATE FOR 1887.

RECEIVED.	£E Piastres	PAID.	£E Piastres
Bank Balance, Nov. 1, 1886	816 : 61	Current Expenditure, Nov., Dec., Jan. ...	146 : 25
Received of Government of Egypt	250 :	Home Rent for 1887	243 : 75
		Bank Balance 1st Feb., 1887	676 : 61
1st February, 1887, total	£E1,066 : 61	Total	£E1,066 : 61
Bank Balance 1st Feb., 1887	676 : 61	Probable Expenditure, 11 months, Feb. 1—Dec. 31, 11 X £E45...	495 :
Promised by Egyptian Government	250 :	Mrs. Crewe's Salary	97 : 75
Receipts for Washing, say...	20 :	Probable Balance, Jan. 1, 1888	353 : 86
Total	£E946 : 61	Total	£E946 : 61

February 18th, 1887.

C. E. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, Treasurer.

An Egyptian Pound is 100 Piastres. A Pound Sterling, at par, is 97½ Piastres.

NOTE.—The Committee of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY has kindly granted the use of its Offices in London, and also the necessary clerical labour, free of charge.
Subscriptions and Donations may be paid into Messrs. DIMSDALE, FOWLER & Co.'s Bank, to credit of the CAIRO HOME; or they may be forwarded to the TREASURER in LONDON, or to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

CAIRO

Home for freed Women Slaves.

Under the Auspices of the
BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

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SIR EVELYN BARING, K.C.S.I., C.B.

Treasurer of Cairo Committee:
COLONEL COLIN SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, R.E.

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A FEW FACTS RELATING TO THE SLAVE-TRADE IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN AFRICA.

A Leaflet, with Illustration, has been issued by the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Correspondents and others interested in this question may receive packets of this Leaflet for GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION, on application to—

CHARLES H. ALLEN, *Secretary.*

55, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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